NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1895.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

FIGHTING FOR HIS LIFE. ing of the body. Then Holmes took a new tack

HOLMES RECALLS COUNSEL. A STRONG WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE WOVEN ABOUT HIM.

FOR A TIME THE PRISONER CONDUCTS HIS OWN DEFENCE AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS,

BUT AT NIGHT HIS LAWYERS ARE READ-MITTED TO THE CASE-HIS IRON NERVE FORSAKES HIM ONLY ONCE-IDENTIFICATION OF

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.-Fairly enmeshed and with the shadow of the gallows looming darkly over him, H. H. Holmes to-night recalled the counsel he dismissed from his service yesterday morning and gladly availed himself of their aid. From 10 o'clock until 5 this afternoon Holmes struggled against the current that is bearing him away, and again he lost himself in a labyrinth of questions in his cross-examination of witnesses. Fact after fact was piled up against him in pitiless array by the Com.nonwealth, and only once did his iron nerve partly forsake him. He met each new criminating piece of evidence with the best of his untrained ability and combatted it

Throughout his long and trying ordeal Holmes ever once allowed himself to become angry or excited. Only occasionally, when the District-Attorney would interpose some objection to his meaningless questions, there would come a tightening of the lips beneath the brown mus tache, and a sudden, cruel, hardening of the clear eye, which showed that the man was putting a great restrainst on himself. With the evident purpose of trying the effect on Holmes's nerves, the District-Attorney compelled him to sit opposite all day to a large crayon portrait of man for whose murder he is being tried. But, if such was Mr. Graham's intention, the portrait might as well have been placed before the Sphinx, as far as any effect was produced

HOLMES REALIZES HIS DILEMMA.

The Commonwealth to-day presented witnesses for the purpose of proving the cause of Pietzel's death, and his identification. The testimony of the witnesses fairly wove a web of incriminating circumstantial evidence around Holmes. He appreciated this, and was at a loss to extricate himself from the position in which he was caught. From his line of questioning it would seem that at one moment he had decided on adopting for his defence the theory that Pietzel committed suicide while drunk, and then he would suddenly swerve off in an entirely different direction, and it would appear that he intended to base his denial of the murder on the plea that the body was not that of Pietzel at all, but a substitute placed in the house to deceive the insurance companies. If these ideas of defence were Holmes's they were untenable for he has already made sworn affidavits which would contradict them. His medical knowledge was of some assistance to him in his cross-examination of the physicians who testified, but he brought out nothing favorable to himself. At the close of the aftern Holmes stated to the Court that was proving too great for him, and he asked that only two sessions of the court be held a day, instead of three. This was denied, and then it was he determined to call in

Holmes to-night for the first time seemed to lose his nerve. A large picture of little Alice Pietzel was suddenly introduced by the District-Attorney, and the sight of it evidently up-When the commonwealth proposed evidence showing that Holmes, in addition to his other crimes, had made this child the victim of his passions, the man was greatly discomposed, and showed his relief in his face when the evidence bearing on this point was ruled out by the

THE PRISONER'S NIGHT IN JAIL.

All last night in his cell in the County Prison Holmes worked steadily preparing his case. It was only as the first rays of the sun began to find their way through the window that he threw himself on his cot. He slept only an hour, and then was up and at work again until it was time to

Promptly at 10 o'clock the jury filed into the box. A moment afterward Holmes entered. Despite his long and sleepless night, he looked fresh and bright, and while waiting for the District-Attorney to come in he busied himself reading a morning paper containing an almost

seen the prisoner this morning before he was brought into court. What took place at this interview is known only to the prisoner and the woman he deceived into marrying him.

Jeannette Pietzel, or, as she was familiarly known in the family, "Dessie," the daughter of the dead Pietzel, was the first witness. Before asked the Court for further privileges in the way of books, etc., to enable him to conduct his case. He also complained of the lack of a lawyer whereupon Mr. Graham interrupted him and said that he had held a consultation with his former attorney, Shoemaker, this morning. for about three minutes, and that only the same amount of time had been allowed in his interview to see his wife in the recess of court to-day. Then "Dessie" Pietzel was examined. Her only testimony was the identification of a large crayon portrait of Pietzel as that of her father. Holmes asked some irrelevant questions about the picture, and then the girl was excused.

THE FINDING OF PIETZEL'S BODY. Eugene Smith, the man who discovered Pietzel's body, testified to his acquaintance with Pietzel, whom he knew under the name of Perry. Smith told of several interviews with Pietzel, and of waiting for the latter for some time on the Monday following the day Pietzel is supposed to have been killed. The next morning (Tuesday, Septemfinding Pietzel he became suspicious that all was not right and made a search of the house. Lying on the floor in the second-story back room was the body of a man. The sight alarmed Smith, and he ran down stairs and out into the street and men, and they went to the room where the body was. Smith recognized Holmes as a man whom he once saw at Pietzel's house in Callowhill-st., but he never knew who he was until they met at the time of the exhumation of the body of Pietzel for the purpose of identification in securing the insurance money. When the body was not readfly identified by the physicians, Holmes took a scalpel from his pocket and readily showed the marks on the body. Holmes handled the body as indifferently as the paid physicians, and turned it over and cut a wart from the back of the

HOLMES'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

ness over to Holmes for cross-examination. He asked many questions and consumed much time without eliciting anything of note from Smith in

and asked Smith if he had ever seen Pietzel drunk, or if he thought he appeared as if he had any trouble on his mind His evident purpose in asking these questions was to sustain what will undoubtedly be his line of defence, that Pietzel committed suicide while frunk, and because he was in many difficulties. He did not get much support from Smith, as the witness had never seen Pietzei drunk or thought him a man who

had any great trouble. Finally Mr. Graham protested against Holmes's line of cross-examination as being utterly irrelevant and without bearing on the case. Holmes protested that he wanted to bring out that he did not exhibit bloodthirsty baste in taking the scalpel and showing the marks on Pietzel's body at the time of exhumation at Potter's Field. Both Judge Arnold and the District-Attorney told him that no such implication had been made against him, and that he was trying by inference to show that he had exhibited indecent haste.

After a cross-examination of an hour, in which Smith's testimony was not changed by Holmes, the witness was dismissed.

While Holmes was cross-examining Smith District-Attorney Graham carelessly placed the large crayon of Pletzel on the table directly before him, and the prisoner could not avoid seeing staring steadily at him the face of the man he is being tried for killing. The sight did not seem

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. William J. Scott, the young physician who was called when the body was found, was the next witness. He testified to what was in the room and the composed position of the body, with the right hand over the breast and the left arm stretched out on the floor by the side. The body was so arranged that both the rising and the setting sun would stream through the shutters directly on the face. The theory of the prosecution is that the body was placed in this position to hasten decomposition and so render identification more difficult. The post mortem revealed that death was due to chloroform poisoning. Death from such a cause would have been attended with violent struggles, and the composed position of the body precluded the idea that the poison was self-administered.

that the poison was self-administered.

Before the cross-examination of the witness began the court took a recess until 2:30.

When court reassembled Holmes put Dr. Scott through a close examination as to the condition of the body and the probable causes of death. In this his knowledge of medicine helped him materially, but he brought out nothing to help his case. On the contrary, the witness expressed the opinion that at the time he saw the body Pietzel opinion that at the time he saw the body had been dead about three days, which opinion that at the time he saw the obly to had been dead about three days, which is the period the Commonwealth alleges clapsed between the day Pletzel was killed and the time his body was found. Dr Scott said that there was about an ounce of chloroform found in Pletwas about an ounce of chloroform found in Pietzel's stomach. No food was found in the stomach or any alcohol, although there were evidences that Pietzel had been an intemperate man. Holmes asked Dr. Scott if at any time he had expressed the opinion that the body found at No. 1,316 Callowhill-st. could not have been that of Pietzel. Dr. Scott replied that he did not say this, but that he had said that it would have been impossible for even a friend to have recognized the body in the condition it was.

The next witness called was Dr. William H. Mattern, physician to the Coroner. Holmes asked that the physician's testimony be postponed until to-morrow, as he was an important witness, and he wanted plenty of time to examine him.

PIETZEL DIED SUDDENLY.

Mr. Graham objected, and Dr. Mattern w. s. called to the stand. After testifying to the exterior condition of the body, Dr. Mattern sai that the lungs were greatly congested, indicating that death had been sudden. Half an ounce or more chloroform was found in the stomach. He was of the opinion that the chloroform was injected into the stomach after death. Dr. Mat-tern described the scene at the exhumation of the body at Potter's Field and the active part

taken in the identification by Holmes.
Holmes subjected the witness to a long technical examination on the conditions the stomach and brain would be in after chloroform points. and brain would be in after chloroform possessing and excess in alcoholic liquors. For the first time he seemed to score a point. He asked Dr. Mattern if he had not made a report to the Coroner that death was due to congestion of the lungs from the inhalation of poisonous or noxious gases, and the physician replied that he had. A moment later Dr. Mattern denied that he had said this and Holmes appealed to the he had said this, and Holmes appealed to the notes of the stenographer. These sustained him, and then Dr. Mattern explained that he thought Holmes had asked the question in reference to other cases, and Holmes's point went for nothing. Just as the line of questioning began to grow interesting Holmes announced that he was becoming confused with his own questions, and that for the present he would abandon that phase of the subject and take it up again by calling Dr. Mattern as a witness for himself. he had said this, and Holn

AGAINST THE SUICIDE THEORY.

The next witness was Dr Henry Leffman, an expert in chemistry, who gave it as his opinion that a man could not administer chloroform to himself and then compose himself in a quiet at-

Mr. Graham asked: "Can you, as an expert,

Mr. Granam assed: Can you, as an experi-tell me if this chloroform was self-administered or administered after death?"

Holmes objected to this question on the ground that the position of the body had not been prop-erly explained to the witness. Mr. Graham then again recited the position, and Dr. Leffman said that the chloroform could not have been self-administered under the condition the body was

administered under the condition the body was found in. Holmes announced that he would call Dr. Leffman as his witness later.

Coroner Samuel H. Ashbridge read the affidavits of Alice Pletzel and Holmes when they identified the body of Pletzel. In his affidavit Holmes said that he last saw Pietzel alive in November, 1893.

Holmes asked the Count of the body of Pletzel.

November, 1893.

Holmes asked the Court if it would not order two sessions a day instead of three, as he was afraid of breaking down under the strain and becoming ill. He said that he was subject to sick headaches, and that he had been suffering from one all day. The Court said that a session would be held to-night, and the request would be considered.

At 5:20 the court adjourned until 7 o'clock.

COUNSEL RETURN TO THE CASE.

Before a witness had been called Holmes stated to the Court that owing to the criticism levelled at his counsel for withdrawing he had asked them to resume charge of his case. In a moment Messrs, Shoemaker and Rotan, the two lawyers who withdrew from the case yesterday, came into court. The former made an explanation to Judge Arnold, and he permitted them to take up the

ase again. The first witness called was William Moebius, a bartender at a saloon near the house where Pietzel was killed. On the Saturday before he was killed Pletzel came in and bought two half pints killed Pletzel came in and bought two half pints of whiskey. Moeblus on that day changed two 510 bills for Pletzel. This fact was evidently brought out by Mr. Graham to show that Pletzel had more money than the \$2.88 found on his body.

The next witness was Dr. Della W. Alcorn, who kept the house at No. 1,905 North Eleventh-st., at which Holmes had rooms with Mies Yoke, under the name of Howell. Holmes represented himself as negotiating some kind of a deal with the Pennsylvania Railroad. On September 19 he told Dr. Alcorn he intended to take her rooms for the winter, and later his wife and little sister would be there. The wife never came, nor did Dr. Alcorn

sylvania Raliroad. On September 18 he told Dr. Alcorn he intended to take her rooms for the winter, and later his wife and little sister would be there. The wife never came, nor did Dr. Alcorn know whether Alice Pietzel ever came to the house as she went away; but when she returned she was told the little girl had been there.

John Grammer, a young man who lives Dr. Alcorn's house, saw Alice Pietzel at the house with Holmes on the occasion of his second visit to No. 1,995 North Eleventh-st. Holmes represented Alice as either his sister or his wife's sister. In addition to his other crimes, Holmes is accused of leading this child astray.

A crayon portrait of Alice Pietzel had been put in evidence to identify her by, and when this was held up to view for the first time a look of fear and shrinking came over Holmes's face. He gazed steadily at the portrait a moment, and then with an apparent effort withdrew his eyes from it, and made some remark about it to the

then with an apparent effort withdrew his eyes from it, and made some remark about it to the court officer by his side.

During the testimony of a subsequent witness Mr. Graham introduced a crayon portrait of Holmes before he had grown a beard, and Mr. Rotan entered a vigorous protest, saying that it was all done simply to influence the jury. At this point the Commonwealth had presented all the witnesses for the identification of the body, and at \$:50 the court adjourned until to-morrow.

DIED IN A FRIEND'S OFFICE.

AN INSURANCE BROKER OF NO. 58 WILLIAM-ST. EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

Charles W. Seaman, thirty-five years old, an insurance broker, in the employ of William E. Lowe, of No. 58 William-st., died suddenly about 5 o'clock last evening in the office of William E. Banta, No. Seaman was talking about a business matter, wher, he suddenly became deathly pale and fell back in his chair unconscious. He taken into the rear office, where Dr. Schroeder, of No. 230 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., who happened to be in the place at the time, worked for nearly an hour to resuscitate him. He expired about 6 o'clock.

about 6 o'clock.

The dead mar had lived with his ared parents at No. 26 Keap-st. Brooklyn. He had been engaged in business fifteen years, and was held in high esteem by his asseciates. His father, who has been ill for some time, is seriously affected by the news of the son's death, and it is feared he will not recover from the shock. Heart disease is given as the cause of the young man's death.

AID FOR UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

A FUND STARTED IN RICHMOND TO REPLACE THE BURNED EUILDINGS.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 29 .- At a mass-meeting in the Chamber of Commerce here this evening steps were taken toward raising a fund to replace the burned University of Virginia buildings. Governor O'Ferrall presided, and J. Taylor Ellyson offered the fol-

wing resolution, which was adopted: lowing resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed from this meeting to memorialize the Legislature of Virginia to promptly vote a liberal appropriation to restore the buildings, library and scientific apparatus destroyed by the recent fire at the University of Virginia, it being the sense of this meeting that the same general style of architecture shall be preserved, as that adopted by its illustrious founder. Thomas Jefferson.

Colonel John B. Purcell offered a resolution re-

Colonel John B. Purcell offered a resolution re questing that each newspaper in subscription list and every one be requested t tribute. Blanks were then passed around and \$7,930 was raised. Among the largest subscriptions were \$3,000 from the Misses Stewart and \$1,000 from Joseph

CHASE FOR A THIEF IN BROADWAY.

HE HAD STOLEN A POCKETBOOK FROM A WOMAN WHO WAS BOARDING A CABLE CAR.

Annie J. Hibbs, of No. 31 East Twenty-firstst., Flatbush, Brooklyn, carrying her two-year-old daughter in her arms, was about to board a Broadway cable-car at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, when she tug at her coat-pocket, and was told by one of the passengers occupying the rear platform that a man had stolen her pocketbook. Her informant jumped from the car and started in pursuit of the pickpocket, and was joined in the chase by half hundred citizens and Policemen O'Connell and Mulrooney, of the Broadway Squad. The thief ran through rooney, of the Broadway Squad. The thief ran through Warren-st., but was overhauled and placed under arrest by Mulrooney before he reached Centre-st. O'Connell, who had Mrs. Hibbs in charge, came up a moment after the capture, and he took from under the waisteoat of the prisoner a pocketbook which Mrs. Hibbs identified as hers.

When arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Police Court the man said his name was John Walters, a painter, and that he lived at No. 28 Madison-st. His bail was fixed at \$1,500 pending trial.

FOR LIBELLING AMBASSADOR FAVA.

CELSO CAESAR MORENO FOUND GUILTY BY A JURY IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Oct. 29.-The trial of the first case in

the United States of alleged libel of an Ambassador of a foreign Power was begun in the local courts today, when Celso Caesar Moreno was called to plead to an indictment charging him with uttering a criminal libel on Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassa-Moreno is a well-known Italian agitator, and was once, for nearly forty-eight hours, Prime Minister of King Kalakaua of Hawali.

The trial attracted a large attendance, the Mexian Minister and other diplomats being present. The incident was based on an article signed by sublished last March in a newspaper called 'The Colored American," printed in this city, charging Baron Fava with being corruptly interested in the

Baron Fava with being corruptly interested in the maintenance of the infamous padrone system in this country, and that, while pretending to be working for its abolishment, he was secretly conniving with various Italian consuls in the cities of the United States for its continuance. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury in July.

The witnesses for the Government were The Editor of "The Colored American," who identified the article, stating that it had been brought to the office by Moreno, a local detective, to whom Moreno acknowledged the authorship of the article, and Alexander Oldrini, who is connected with the immigrant service at Ellis Island. He located the consuls and others named by Moreno in the article as working with Baron Fava, and identified "Don Bustice," is whom the Baron was likened by Moreno, as

suls and others named by Moreno in the article as working with Baron Fava, and identified "Don Busilde," to whom the Baron was likened by Moreno, as a disreputable character in the opera of the "Barber of Seville." This gave an opportunity to the defendant's counsel to test the witness's recollection of the opera and also his acquaintance with the Italian. French and Spanish languages, to the amusement of the spectators.

W. A. Cook, Moreno's counsel, said that his client had no personal malice or prejudice against Baron Fava, and he could not understand why the case had been rushed through ahead of other and more important trials. Moreno had done nothing which threatened or attacked the peace and good order of the community. The defence offered no testimony, and the jury, after five minutes' absence, refurged a verdict of guilty. The amount of bail was increased from \$1.000 to \$2.000, pending the result of an application for a new trial. Moreno will be held until he succeeds in procuring the increased bail.

FOR THE FAMILY OF A PERSON LYNCHED

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS THE RIGHT TO SUE THE COUNTY FOR THE FULL. VALUE OF LIFE.

Atlanta, Oct. 29.-Governor Atkinson sent his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. He recommends that the General Assembly pass a law giving the family of a person taken from officers and lynched, the right to sue the county for the full value of his life. He also asks that the Governor be authorized to remove from office the man row whose custody he was taken.

HORRIBLE FATE OF TWO COWBOTS.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING WHILE ROUNDING CATTLE NEAR SILVERTON, TEX.

Fort Worth, Tex. Oct. 29.—Advices were received here to-day of the horrible fate that befell two cowboys, Warner Reid and Bob Christian, working on the J. A. ranch, near Silverton, Briscoe County, away up in the Texas Panhandle.

The men, with others, were rounding up cattle, when a vivid flash of lightning enveloped them and when a vivid flash of lightning enveloped them and their herd of cattle, throwing the latter right and left and knocking down the horses ridden by the cowboys. A great hole was burned in Reld's head and his spine blistered all the way down. Christian was killed by the shock without especial external manifestations. Beld's legs were also badly burned, his horse's legs storched, the saddle torn to fragments and a deep hole made in the ground where the bolt entered. Many of the cattle were killed.

THE PITTSBURG INVESTIGATION.

SENSATIONAL SURPRISES IN THE EXAMINATION TORNEY MORELAND.

were presented in rapid succession at to-day's meet-ing of Councils Committee having in charge the investigation of the office of ex-City Attorney Moreland. The four or five notes of the Philadelphia company that had been discounted by Assistant City Attorney W. H. House at 6 per cent, have been traced to Booth & Filan, contractors. Another note for \$2,750 was traced to E. M. Ferguson, who had given the note to Booth & Flinn in payment for street improvements.

son, who had given the note to Booth & Film in payment for street improvements.

The information went to show that Mr. House was lending Booth & Film their own money and taking interest from them for it. Controller Gourlaking interest from the average balances that ley's computation of the saverage balances that ley's computation of the four city depositories during Mr. House had in the four city depositories during the year 1838, shows \$217,000 in the banks, with the year 1838, shows \$217,000 in the banks, with so tight that the latter were compelled to pay in scrip. Several smaller notes, tanging from \$259 to \$400, have been found entered on the bankbooks of the City Attorney, that except the committee is checks and stubbooks, covering the period mittee his checks and stubbooks, covering the period since 199. There was much talk of suits against Moreland and House on charges of embezzlement. Moreland and House on charges of embezzlement. The committee issued a call to citizens to send to the City Controller copies of all receipts for liens, exonerated or satisfied, gotten from the City Attorney's office within the last twelve years. By this the committee will ascertain if the money had been turned over to the City Treasurer. If no embezzlement had been committed, suits would have to follow.

RESCUED FROM THE DEEP

HOURS OF SUFFERING ON THE ROOF OF

A SHIPS DECK.

STARTLING TALE OF ONE OF THE CREW OF HARRY S. LORD, TR.-COMRADES WASHED OVERBOARD AND EATEN BY SHARKS.

A shipwrecked sailor was brought into port yesterday by the Americar schooner, Star of the Sea, which arrived here from Chisholm Island, S. C. The sailor's name is Benjamin R. Weeks, and he is probably the sole survivor of the crew of the three-masted schooner Harry S. Lord, jr., which was lost in a squall about 300 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras Weeks spent three days affoat on the flimsy roof of a deck house, without food or water. He is covered almost from head to IF A CONFLICT SHOULD OCCUR, IT MIGHT NOT feet with blisters bruises and cuts, which tell eloquently of his terrible sufferings. The Lord was a 248-ton schooner, and was built in Bath,



Me., whence she halls, in 1890. Her skipper was Captain Fremont Kimball. She left New-York for Port-au-Prince on July 25, with lumber and a general cargo. Unloading there, the schooner went to Port Liberty, Hayti, where she took in a cargo of logwood and then, on October 12, proceed-

The vessel's ill luck began at Port Liberty, where one of the crew, Richard Bunting, an Englishman, was lost overboard and devoured by the sharks. The crew consisted, when the Lord sailed, of the skipper, Mate Warren, three sailors before the mast-"Nick" Rodman, of Brooklyn; Andrew Smith and Weeks and a cook. Besides these there were two passengers, a man named Bryan, of Brooklyn, formerly cook on the schooner Woodruff, who was ill and returning home, and a man whom Weeks knew as "Jack," who was working his passage home. The rescued sailor has a sweetheart waiting for him in Norfolk, Va., and the wedding had been set for the week after his return from Hayti.

Weeks is an intelligent sailor, thirty years old, and halls from Sneed's Ferry, Onslow County, N. C. He has been fourteen years before the

THE SAILOR'S STORY.

"After leaving Port Liberty." he said vesterday, when spinning his yarn, "we had fine weather until the 19th. Then it began to blow a fresh east wind, and the next day at 10 a. m. we hove to under double-reefed mainsail and stormtrysail, for the wind had become almost a hurricane. We remained hove to until almost a hurricane. We remained hove to until the 23d, and all the time were taking water fast. It was in her absence that he raised It was of no use, and about 9 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the Lord was badly water-logged, and went down on her beam end. All hands were on deck except me, and I was in endeavored to cut away the yawlboat, but I had left my knife forward, and then all hands tried to get back the lazzarette hatch, which had burst off.

CRAWLED TO THE BULWARKS.

he continued, "save 'Jack,' who got left to leeward in the mizzen riggins. He was washed overboard, and clung to a floating plank; but he was weak, and I guess he didn't hold on long. That left seven of us, and then old man Bryant, who was sick from St. Domingo fever, went next, and was drowned before our eyes. mate and the cook were taken by the same sea that swept off Bryant, but they managed to get back. Not much was said, for the roar of the squall was horrible; but once in a while the captain velled to the mate between the seas, and it gave us all courage. The mizzenmast snapped mainmast soon followed. During this time all hands were lashed to the weather rail."

weeks in places was cut to the bone by the ropes that held him aboard the laboring wreck. When the roof of the forward deckhouse, which was about twenty by fifteen feet, went overboard. Weeks thought it a good chance to do likewise, and said to the cook, who was lasted alongside of him: "I've got a good mind to go to that house."

that house." replied the cook, laconically, and over went Weeks for the wrockage.

"I paddled like a good fellow," said the sailor, with a smile, "and I got there none too soon. The house was to leeward, and would spin around every few minutes, so that I had to cling hard. All night I floated on the deckhouse, sometimes all under water and all the time half under water. Early next morning, Thursday, I floated back near the waterlogged schooner, and I could only see three men aboard of her. Her anchor and heavy chains threw her head 'way down, and she almost stood up straight in the water. Then we drifted apart.

down, and she almost stood up straight in the water. Then we drifted apart.

"What did I think about? Well, a heap of things. I'm not a religious man, but when I'm home I'm a shouting Methodist, and to tell you the truth, while I didn't do much praying, I said considerable to the same effect, sooner or later. I've always heard tell folks could live pine days in almost any predicament, and I felt nine days in almost any predicament, and I felt sure that I'd be saved long before that. On Thursday, while I was sitting, half nodding, with my feet in the water, a big shark made a break my feet in the water, a big shark made a break for me and nearly got my foot, but I landed high and dry out of the water. He didn't trouble me any more, and I didn't see any others. Friday morning, about the peep of day, I saw the smoke of a steamer, but I said to myself. No use to look for that fellow; he's gone. I was nearly dead with hunger, and the thirst was something terrible. Not long after the steamer passed it terrible. Not long after the steamer passed it looked as if a rain squall were coming up, and I tore out the insides of a clock that hung in the deckhouse, hoping to catch some water, but only a few drops fell, and I caught as many as I could in my cracked and bleeding mouth. Lots of hedgehogs, something like porpoises, played all around me, and I tell you they helped my looked among the same passed in the consequences mightly. lonesomeness mightily.

A SCHOONER IN SIGHT. "Suddenly, about 8 o'clock on Friday morn-

ing, something seemed to tell me to jump up and look 'that way' and I would see a schooner. I was mighty weak, but I jumped up and there sure enough, was a schooner to the su'th'ard, heading straight for me. The wind was from heading straight for me. The wind was from the southwest. I lashed two long poles to-gether with the lining of my coat—all that I had on were a coat and blue shirt—and tied my coat to the end of it. This I waved hard.

about two hundred yards away, lowered a boat and took me off. Captain Hopkins and his crew were as good as they could be to me."

Weeks thinks that his skipper, mate and all hands went down with the waterlogged craft. The reporters at the ship news office raised a purse for the salior, and he will go home to his sweetheart on the next Old Dominion Line steamer.

Captain Hopkins, of the Star of the Sca. Captain Hopkins, of the Star of the Star, whose vessel was loaded with phosphate rock for the St. Helena Phosphate Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., said that Weeks was almost gone when brought aboard. The exact spot in which he was picked up was latitude 36:16, longitude 76:41.

WILL VENEZUELA FIGHT? SHE IS NOT LIKELY TO APOLOGIZE TO

ENGLAND.

BE SO ONE-SIDED, AFTER ALL-THE ULTI-

Washington, Oct. 29.-The Venezuelan Minizter, Mr. Andrade, received mail advices to-day dated at Caracas on October 29. His letters contain no reference to the ultimatum said to have been sent by the British Foreign Office to President Crespo, and it is presumed from this fact that no information that it was in transit has been received. It is not unlikely that when Lord Salisbury's note is made public in Caracas, as it doubtless will be on its receipt, a great wave of excitement will sweep over the republic. agitation of the boundary question has made the Venezuelans keenly alive to every new movement on England's part, and the transmittal of a sharp note to President Crespo will be accepted as an indication that an acute stage in the controversy has been reached.

Under these circumstances the Venezuelan authorities will, it is said, make no reply to the Salisbury Government or even indicate the nature of their reply until they have first acquainted themselves with the temper of the American Government. Whatever advice the State Department may give to Venezuela will be rigidly followed. The Venezuelans have been taught to believe from the utterances of the American press and from the attitude of the last Congress that the United States will support them in any dispute with Great Britain which may result from a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. For this reason, therefore, Venezuela is not likely to take any step in the present contention without first knowing the wishes of the United States Govern-

If Congress and the President should decline to If Congress and the Fresident should define of interfere further than to use the good offices of this Government, it is difficult to tell what course Venezuela will follow. While a war between the South American republic and Great Britain would seem at first glance to be a one-sided affair, it is said that Venezuela has some advantages which ould neutralize to a certain extent the great eaith and numerical strength of her adversary, is pointed out that the Venezuelans would be fighting ou their own territory, and that, being a brave and warlike people, they could put a force into the field sufficiently large to embarrass any fighting on their own territory, and that, being a brave and warlike people, they could put a force into the field sufficiently large to embarrass any army which Great Britain might send there. In the second place, they would have the strong moral and material support of all the Central and South American republies, including Mexico, as well as the sympathy of the people of the United States.

It is believed, therefore, that, no matter what the attitude of this country may be, Venezuela will neither apologize for the Yurman incident nor pay a dollar in the way of indemnity for the arrest of three colonial policemen in November,

arrest of three colonial policemen in November

THREW HIMSELF FROM A WINDOW. THE PROBABLY FATAL ACT OF A MAN TEM

PORARILY INSANE. Hugo Hulfrau, a clerk, thirty-two years old, livng with his wife and one child on the first floor of No. 181 Floyd-st., Brooklyn, while temporarily insane last night jumped head first from a window to the street, striking on his head and receiving in juries that will probably result in his death. He

was removed to the Homoeopathic Hospital. On Saturday Holfrau lost his employment, and he became very despondent. Yesterday his actions caused his wife to believe that he had become insane, and a watch was kept over him. At 8 o'clock a physician. It was in her absence that he raised the window and lesped to the street. On Mrs. Huifrau's return, a few minutes later, she was horrified to see her husband lying unconscious on the sidewalk. Her screams aroused the neighborhood, and a call was sent for an ambulance.

TWO MURDERERS PAY THE PENALTY.

CHAIR AT CLINTON PRISON.

the law which provides that murderers shall meet death by electricity was successfully carried out at Clinton Prison to-day, when George H. Smith and Charles N. Davis, both of Albany County, were placed in the electric chair. Smith walked bravely into the death chamber at 11:39 a. m. He was quickly strapped into the chair, and at a signal from Dr. Ransom the current of electricity, 1,770 volts, was turned on. This voltage remained on for five seconds, when it was reduced and continued for twenty seconds. Again it was increased on for the theory seconds. Again it was increased and allowed to remain for five seconds, and again reduced, remaining for twenty seconds. When it was turned off, an examination was made by the physicisms, and he was pronounced dead. Davis was conducted to the chamber at 11:55. A current of 1,780 volts was passed through his body. The high voltage was continued for six seconds, reduced and kept on for thirty seconds, then back to 1,780 for five seconds, reduced and kept on for the twenty for five seconds, when it was finally turned off. The entire time consumed from the time Smith entered the chamber until both were on the tables ready for the autopsy by the physicians was twenty-two minutes. Mr. Davis, the State Electrician, said that those of to-day were the most successful and satisfactory executions in his experience.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

LINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 29.-After a fight lasting all last evening and through the forenoon session, the Constitutional Convention this afternoon took a vote on the proposition to allow woman suffrage with property and educational qualifications. The cause of woman died by a vote of 121 to 26. Senator Tillman made a strong argument of an hour or more favoring woman suffrage. The debate was intensely interesting all through. When the convention reassembled at 7:30 p. m.,

Sligh offered an amendment to Section 3 of the suffrage article, designed to accomplish what had been voted down in a milder form. It was to allow the General Assembly at any time it saw fit to pass woman suffrage act. He made a strong speech, ut it was of no avail. The convention rejected it, only forty-two votes being cast in its favor. Thus died all possible chance of the cause of woman suffrage ever prevailing in this State until another Constitution has been formed. Then the all-important section containing the

suffrage plan itself was called up and the war began. Mr. Patton offered a substitute plan, the leadng provisions of which were:

ing provisions of which were:

Every male citizen of the State of South Carolina of the age of twenty-one years, not laboring under disabilities named in this Constitution, who shall have resided in the State two years, and in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid all poll or other tax due by him to the State for the fiscal year preceding that in which he shall offer to vote; and who, in addition thereto, (a) shall be able to read the Constitution in English print and sign his name; or (b) shall have been engaged in the active, military or naval service of the late Confederate States of America, or of the United States of America during the late war between the States; or (c) shall be the lawful lineal descendant of a person who was engaged in such service, and shall be alive at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be a qualified elector of this State, and, when duly registered, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now or may hereafter be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election.

After speeches from several members, Senator After speeches from several members, Senator

Sold at \$4.90, \$5.00 and \$6.00 with more style, comort and wear in it than any other shoe made—The
trawford Shoe. Broadway, cor. 14th-st—Advt.

and on were a coat and blue shirt—and tied
my coat to the end of it. This I waved hard.
She bore down toward me, running free before the wind, and then I took a rest. The
schooner rounded up to windward, and when Tillman gave notice that to-morrow he would call

PRICE THREE CENTS. ARMS AND MEN FOR CUBA.

AN EXPEDITION FROM CANADA SUCCESS-FULLY LANDED.

LED BY CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES T QUESADA-107 MEN, 500 WINCHESTER BIFLES

AND 400,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION,

WITH A LARGE SUPPLY OF Sefor Henrique Trujillo, Editor of the Cuban

paper, "Famouvenir," yesterday received dispatches which told him that a fillbustering expedition in the interest of the Cuban insurgents, under the command of Carlos Manuel de Cespede y Quesada, had landed on the eastern coast of Cuba on Saturday last. The expedition is one that has been known of for a long time by the Cuban funta in this city. The leader, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, is a nephew of General Rafael y Quesada, of Venezuela, and a son of the great Cuban patriot who fought his last fight and died gloriously at Yara in 1873, and is also secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary party in America. He is a slender, boyish-looking youth, but of unquestioned bravery. With him when he landed were 107 men. He also succeeded in carrying into the country 500 Winchester rifles, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, ten cases of material, 250 machetes and a large supply of medicines and

FITTED OUT IN CANADA.

The expedition was fitted out in Canada and sailed from there over three weeks ago. The reason for going to Canada was embodied in the fact that the neutrality laws of the United States wer such that the filibusterers did not care to strain them. The unfortunate affair at Wilmington was remembered, and a nev field was selected. As Canada had never expressed any sympathy for the Cuban cause, it was thought safe to go over there and organize the expedition. The wisdom of this was manifest in the result. It never was disturbed in any manner, and a safe clearing was made by the vessel. Among those in the party, outside of the

leader, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, were José Lopez, captain in the against Spain, and one who has sufficient milltary experience to enable him to take command in case it should become necessary; Carlos E. Aguirre, a lieutenant in the last wa against Spain; Juan Gros, who, during the last insurrection, had the command of troops in the field, Dr. Serafin Martinez, a military surgeon; Mario Carrillo, a son of the celebrated poet and Cuban writer, Don Isaac Carrillo y O'Farrill, and also a nephew of the great Cuban patriot, D Miguel Aldama; José Sanabia, Wenceslao F. Marin and Juan Bautista Hernandez, natives of Porto Rica; Ramiro Cespedes, a relative of the leader; Herminio Figarola, Manuel Bergeus Pruna, Public Prosecutor for the district of Santiago de Cuba, and a man of power and influence in his own district; Ramon Arias, Luis Lopez, Sabena Vareia, Manuel Rodriguez, Juan Falcon, Juan Martinez, Pablo Torres, Severiano Arguellos, Alberto Plochet, Esteban Ulloa, Mario Vincente, Leandre L. Vicente, José T. Garcia, Manuel Arecibia, Florncio Simancas, Armando Raggi, Julie Aguado Manuel Andreu, Raymon Arias, Rafael Calas Martinez, Manuel Aloma and Ricardo Maranjo.

DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The news came to Senor Trujillo in a roundabout way. The news was telegraphed to a sympathizer in Jamaica, and he, in turn, forwarded it to Señor Trujillo. Señor Trujillo at once issued an extra edition of his paper con taining the details of the expedition. speaks bitterly in his extra about the apathy of the other republican forms of government toward struggling Cuba, and refers to Presi-

dent Cleveland's policy. He says in part: We have the pleasure to announce to our reader We have the pleasure to annualize command of that the expedit on under the civilian command of the distinguished young man Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, son of the immortal hero of Yara, has fortunately landed on the eastern coast of Cuba, as made on the 26th of the current month. For some months efforts have been made to reach

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS CAUGHT.

TWENTY-ONE MEN LANDED AT NASSAU UNDER

The steamer Antilla arrived last evening at Quarantine from Nassau, N. P., and Purser Howe reports the landing in Nassau Monday afternoon,

October 21, by H. M. S. Partridge of twenty-one men, from Inagua, who were under arrest as alleged Cuban fillbusters. It appears that the men led, it is said, by one of the company named Ruiz, arrived at Inagua on October 18 from Newa vessel in regular trade between New-York and Haytian ports, Inagua being a stopping place for lying in the roadstead of Inagua at the time of men were arrested, it being discovered that they the Partridge they were conveyed on board that ship to be taken to Nassau, a protest having first United States Consular Agent at Inagua. - Owing to the stormy weather, the Partridge anchored off the bar, and it was not until 3 o'clock next day that the entire company of alleged fillbusters were police authorities. The men were provided with upon a charge of a breach of the foreign enlistmen

The case was opened in court on the next morning and then adjourned, the men in the mean time heing released under bonds to appear again in eight days, when the investigation will be resumed, ball being fixed in the sum of £200 for the twentyone, and £50 additional for each man. The following are the names of the alleged fillbusters: Brantio Pena, Eduardo Yero, Pedro E. Betancourt, Martin Menero, Anton Ruiz, Gabriel Forcado, Viconto Carrillo, Cosme de la Forriente, Antonio Rivero, Federico Munoz Palomino, Guavino Landa, Bonfacio Gomez, Pablo Estivez, Carlos Lima y Padilla, Paolo Menocal, Gerardo Domenech, Eduardo Rosell Sanci, Franklin Argilayos, Serriano Galvez, Pedro Mendoza and José G. Jova.